

## DEPRIVATION

The Indices of Deprivation 2000 (ID 2000) have been an important tool for identifying the most disadvantaged areas, but have increasingly become out of date. Therefore the Neighbourhood Renewal Unit in the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister commissioned an update of ID 2000. The results in this report are from the newly developed Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (IMD 2004). Through IMD 2004 it has been possible to include indices to cover the deprivation suffered as a result of crime and a poor living environment. IMD 2004 is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. The model of multiple deprivation which underpins the IMD 2004 is based on the idea of distinct dimensions of deprivation which can be recognised and measured separately and are experienced by individuals living in an area. The overall IMD is conceptualised as a weighted area level aggregation of these specific dimensions of deprivation. IMD 2004 contains seven domains which relate to income deprivation, employment deprivation, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training deprivation, barriers to housing and services, living environment deprivation and crime. There are also two supplementary indices (income deprivation affecting children and income deprivation affecting older people).<sup>1</sup> Indices are collected and presented at the Super Output Area (SOA) level. See chart 1 for a definition of SOAs.

Analysis shows that Waltham Forest has been ranked 47 out of 354 districts (with 1 being the most deprived district and 354 being the least), and is the 12th most deprived borough in London. This puts Waltham Forest in the top 15% of deprived districts in the country. Both the employment rank and especially the income rank show high deprivation rates, with 45,905 of the Waltham Forest population being income deprived. The average rank summarizes the district taken as a whole, including both deprived and less deprived SOAs and is a population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a district. This is a good indicator of Waltham Forest as a whole and shows Waltham Forest as ranked 25 out of 354, which is also high.

At present there are 45 SOA's in Waltham Forest that are in the top 20% of the most deprived SOA's in the country, 11 in the top 10% and one (in Hoe Street ward) in the top 5% most deprived wards in the country. The distribution of these deprived wards is more concentrated to the centre and south of the borough as diagrams 2 and 3 of income and employment, and especially the overall average ranked map (diagram 1) highlight. However there are pockets of deprivation in northern areas of the borough such as Hatch Lane, Larkswood and Valley. A total of 31% of Waltham Forest SOA's are in the top 20% of most deprived in the country. The wards with at least one SOA in the top 10% of deprived SOA's in the country are Hoe Street, Cathall, Markhouse, Wood Street, Cann Hall, Leyton, Valley and Higham Hill.

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on the indices for deprivation please refer to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister website [www.odpm.gov.uk](http://www.odpm.gov.uk)

Chart 1 Source ODPM website

**Super Output Areas** are built from Census Output Areas (COAs), which consist of 300 population and 125 households. There are 719 COAs in Waltham Forest. The super output areas were generated by zone-design software which grouped together 2001 Census output areas according to criteria such as a minimum size of 1,000 residents, and 400 households, measures of proximity and social homogeneity were also included. SOAs are constrained by the boundaries of wards. The SOA's consist of approximately 5 COAs and there are 145 SOAs in Waltham Forest.

**Local Concentration** is the population weighted average of the ranks of a district's most deprived Super Output Areas (SOA) that contain exactly 10% of the district's population. Local Concentration is an important way of identifying districts' 'hot spots' of deprivation.

**Extent** is a proportion of a district's population living in the most deprived SOAs in the country. The aim of this measure is to portray how widespread high levels of deprivation are in a district. It only includes districts that contain SOAs that fall within the most deprived 30% of SOAs in England. Therefore some districts do not have an overall score for this measure and they are given a joint rank of 306.

**Income Scale** is the number of people who are Income deprived; **Employment Scale** is the number of people who are Employment deprived. These two measures are designed to give an indication of the sheer numbers of people experiencing Income deprivation and Employment deprivation at district level. The Income Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing this deprivation. The Employment Scale score is a count of individuals experiencing this deprivation. It is useful to present both measures as they are real counts of the individuals experiencing these deprivations.

**Average Rank** is a useful measure because it summarizes the district taken as a whole, including both deprived and less deprived SOAs. Population weighted average of the combined ranks for the SOAs in a district.

**Average Score** measure also describes the district as a whole, taking into account the full range of SOA scores across a district. The advantage of the Average of SOA Score measure is that it describes the SOA by retaining the fact that the more deprived SOA may have more 'extreme' scores, which is not revealed to the same extent if the ranks are used. Population weighted average of the combined scores for the SOAs in a district.